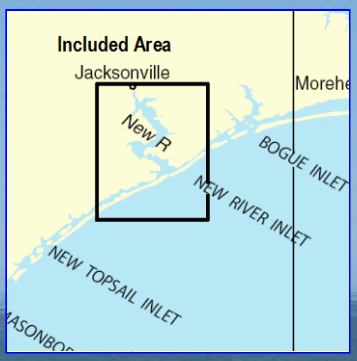
BookletChart™

New River

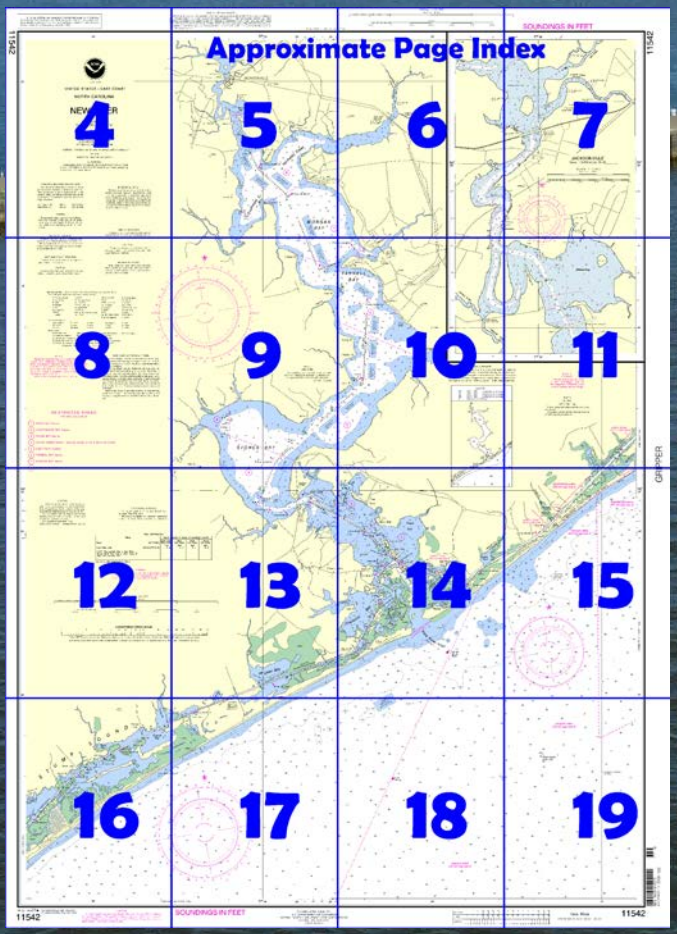
NOAA Chart 11542

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

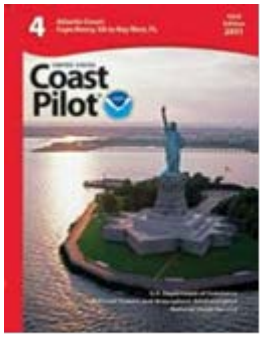
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11542.

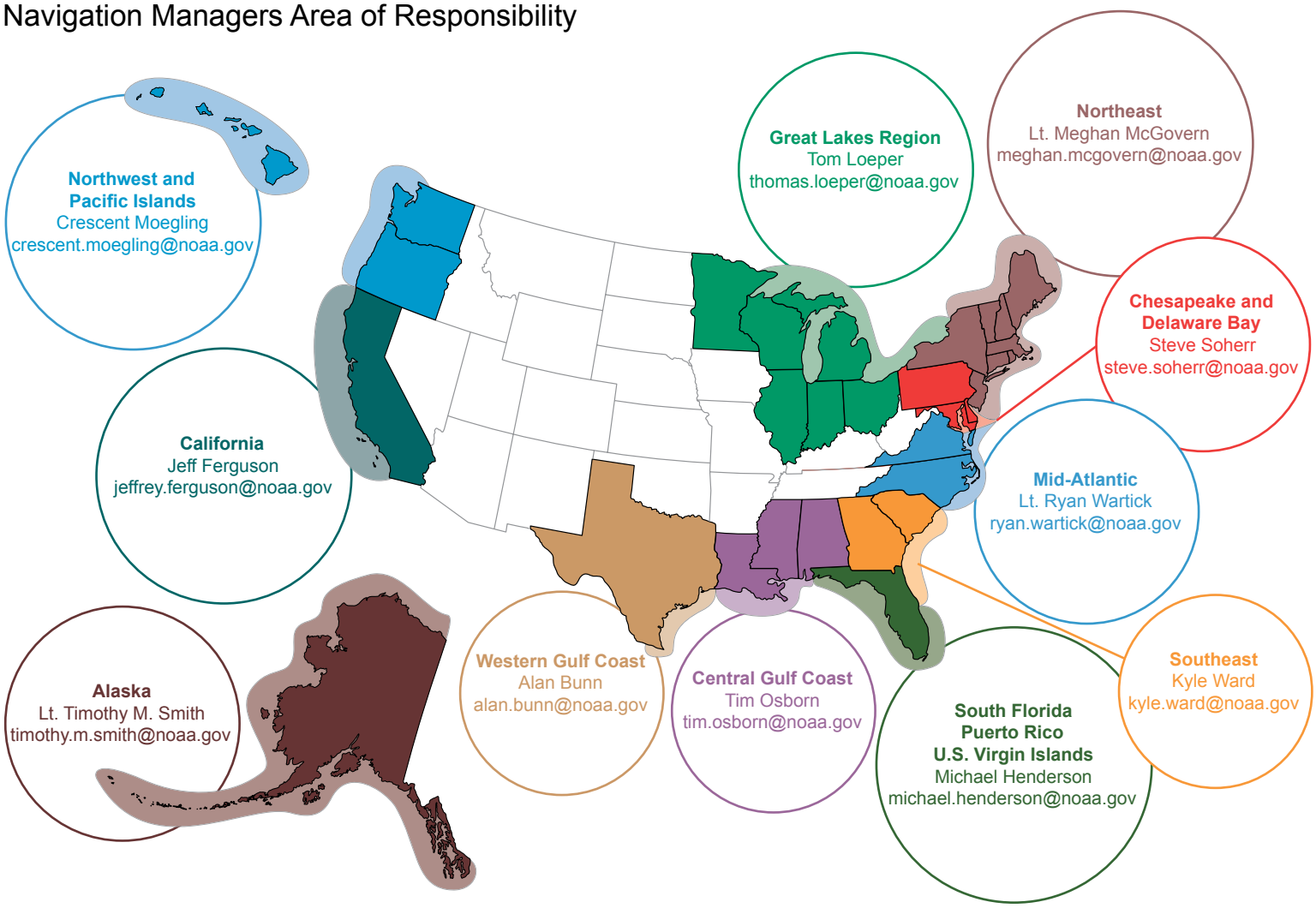


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
New River Inlet, 35 miles westward of Beaufort Inlet, is considered dangerous by local pilots, and entrance should not be attempted except under the most favorable conditions. A strong ebb current from the inlet causes a break on the bar when there is a sea outside. The break is especially bad when the ebb sets against a south or southeast wind.
The bar channel is subject to continual change and local knowledge is advised. The inlet is marked at the entrance by a lighted whistle buoy; other buoys marking the bar channel are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position. Caution is advised when navigating the area. An unmarked fish haven is about 1.9 miles southwestward of the southern entrance point to New River Inlet.
New River has a width of 1 to 2 miles from the head of the marshes above the inlet to within 2 miles of Jacksonville, above which it is a narrow stream. There is practically no periodic tide in the river. It has been reported, however, that the wind can vary the height of the water 3 to 4 feet at the State Route 172 highway bridge, 3 miles above the Intracoastal Waterway.
A dredged channel in New River leads from the Intracoastal Waterway to a point about 0.65 mile below U.S. Route 17 highway bridge at Jacksonville. In 2011, the controlling depth was 5 feet from the Intracoastal Waterway to Light 23; thence in 2002, 5.1 feet to Light 42; thence in 1977, 5.7 feet to the head of the project at the Route 17 bridge in Jacksonville. The channel is well marked by lights and daybeacons. Spoil areas, some discontinued, extend close along the easterly side of the channel for almost its entire length.
Fulcher Landing, used mainly by fishermen, is on the west side of New River about 1.5 miles above the Intracoastal Waterway. There are numerous piers at seafood-packing houses at the landing where gasoline, diesel fuel, water, electricity, and marine supplies may be obtained. Cabins and a restaurant are nearby. Two marine railways here can haul out boats up to 50 feet for engine and hull repairs.
State Route 172 highway bridge over New River, 3 miles above the Intracoastal Waterway, has a fixed span with a clearance of 65 feet.
Jacksonville, on the east bank of New River about 17 miles above the Intracoastal Waterway, is a city with a county hospital. Limited amounts of marine supplies are available here. Pulpwood is shipped by rail and also by barge down the Intracoastal Waterway.
There are several barge docks and a marina on the east side of the river at Jacksonville. Berthage, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, and a launching ramp are available at the marina. A trailer can haul out craft to 28 feet for hull and engine repairs.
Jacksonville has highway connections with U.S. Route 17 and State Routes 24, 53, and 258.
U.S. Route 17 highway bridge over New River at Jacksonville has a 40-foot fixed span with a clearance of 15 feet. An overhead power cable with a clearance of 18 feet is just south of the U.S. Route 17 bridge. Above the U.S. Route 17 bridge, the overhead power cables have a minimum clearance of 22 feet. A highway bridge, about 200 yards below U.S. Route 17 bridge, has a 28-foot fixed span with a clearance of 13 feet. A fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 65 feet crosses New River at the southern entrance to **Wilson Bay**, about 1.5 miles below the U.S. Route 17 highway bridge.
A small-craft facility 600 yards below the U.S. Route 17 highway bridge on the west side of the river; berths, gasoline, pumpout, electricity, water, marine supplies, surfaced launching ramp, engine repairs and a 6-ton lift are available. An approach depth of 3 feet and alongside depth of 5 feet were reported in 2002.
Chaney Creek extends eastward about 300 yards north of the U.S. Route 17 bridge. A privately marked channel leads to a marina about 0.7 mile above the mouth. Depths of 1 to 3 feet can be carried to the fixed bridges just above the marina. The fixed spans have minimum clearances of 8 feet horizontal and 6 feet vertical. The marina has berths with electricity, gasoline, water, ice, and marine supplies; hull and engine repairs can be made.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami	Commander 7th CG District Miami, FL	(305) 415-6800

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

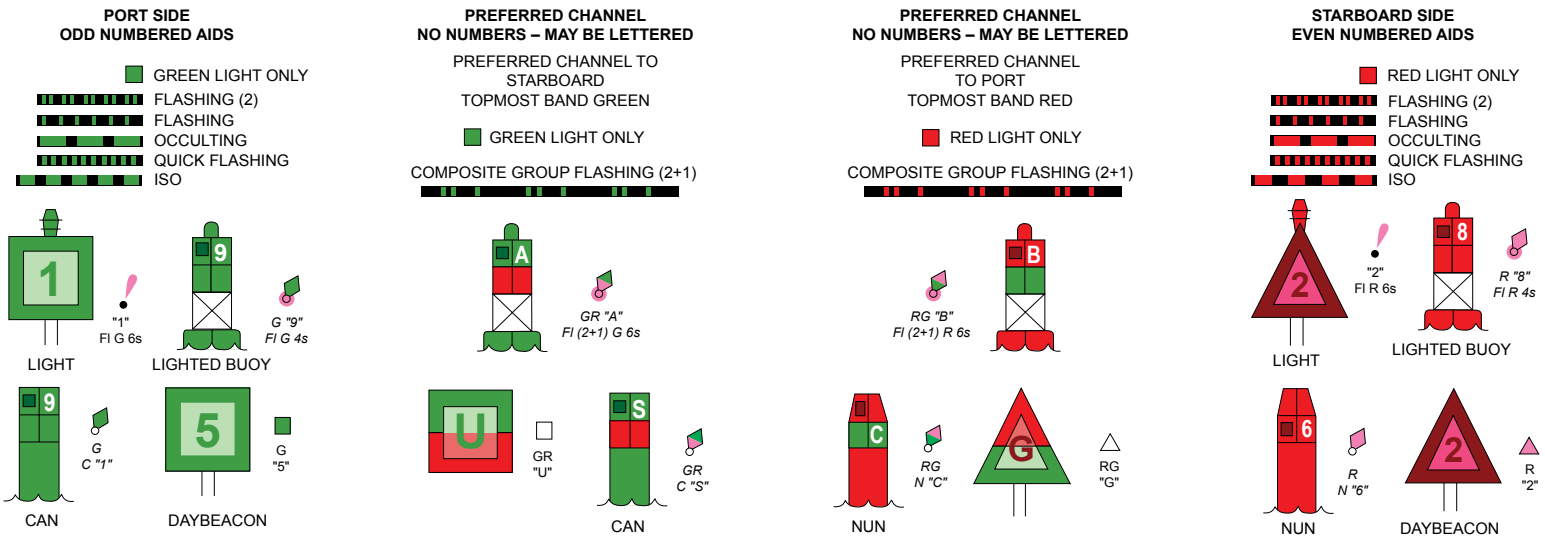


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

11542

30'

45'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

NORTH CAROLINA

NEW RIVER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 34° 35'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Wilmington, NC	KHB-31	162.550MHz
New Bern, NC	KEC-84	162.400MHz

CAUTION
Numerous fish traps, duck blinds and stakes have been reported in the area of this chart; some may be submerged. Small craft should use caution when operating outside the main channel.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

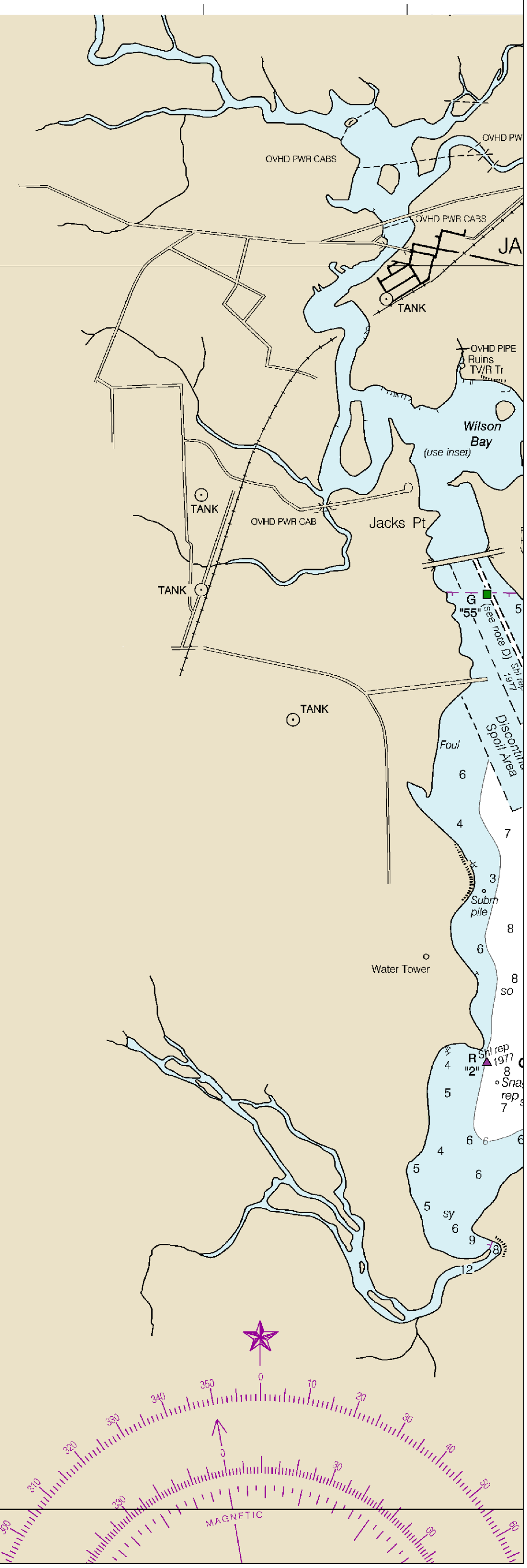
HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.593" northward and 1.135" eastward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.



40'

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

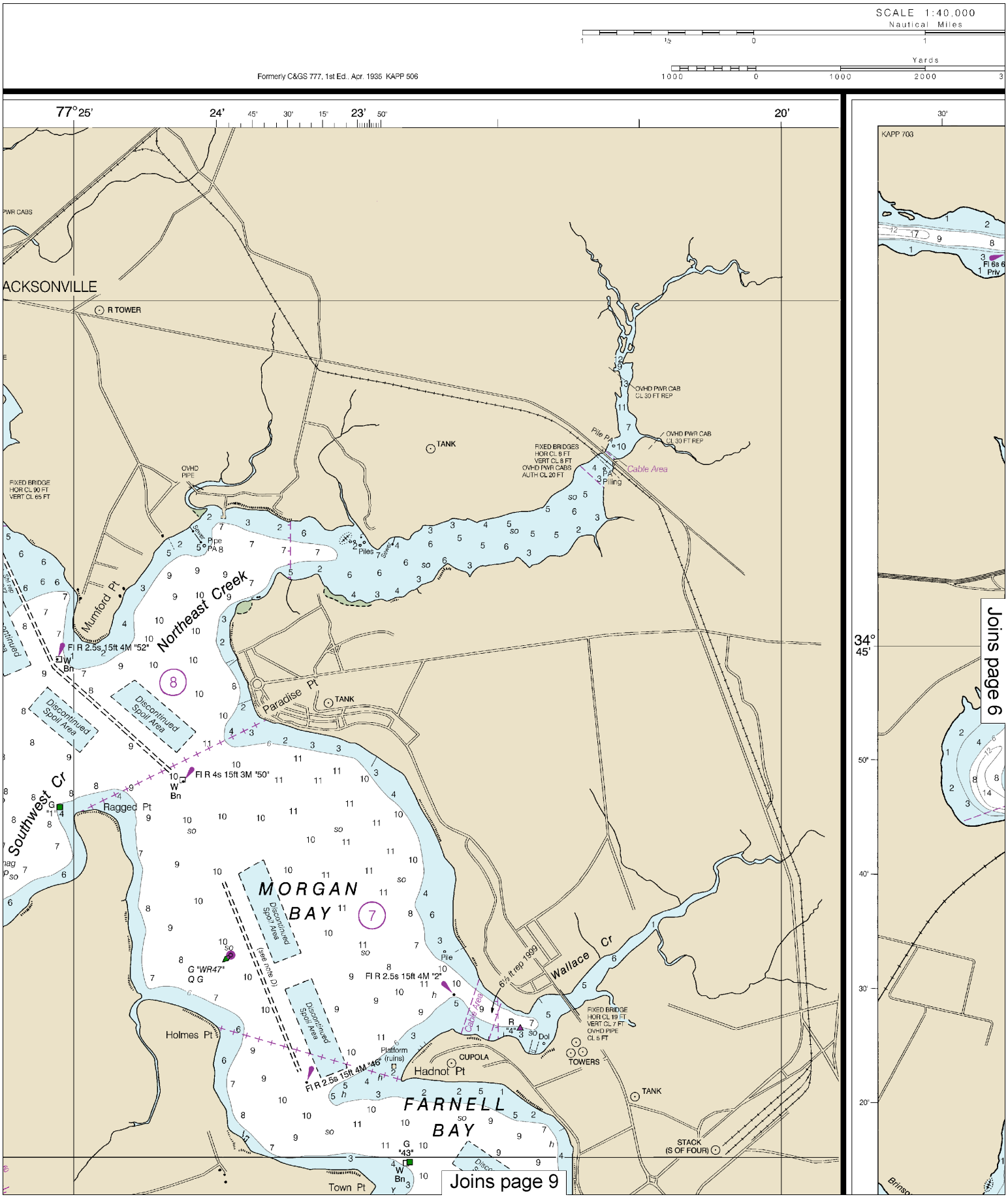
SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

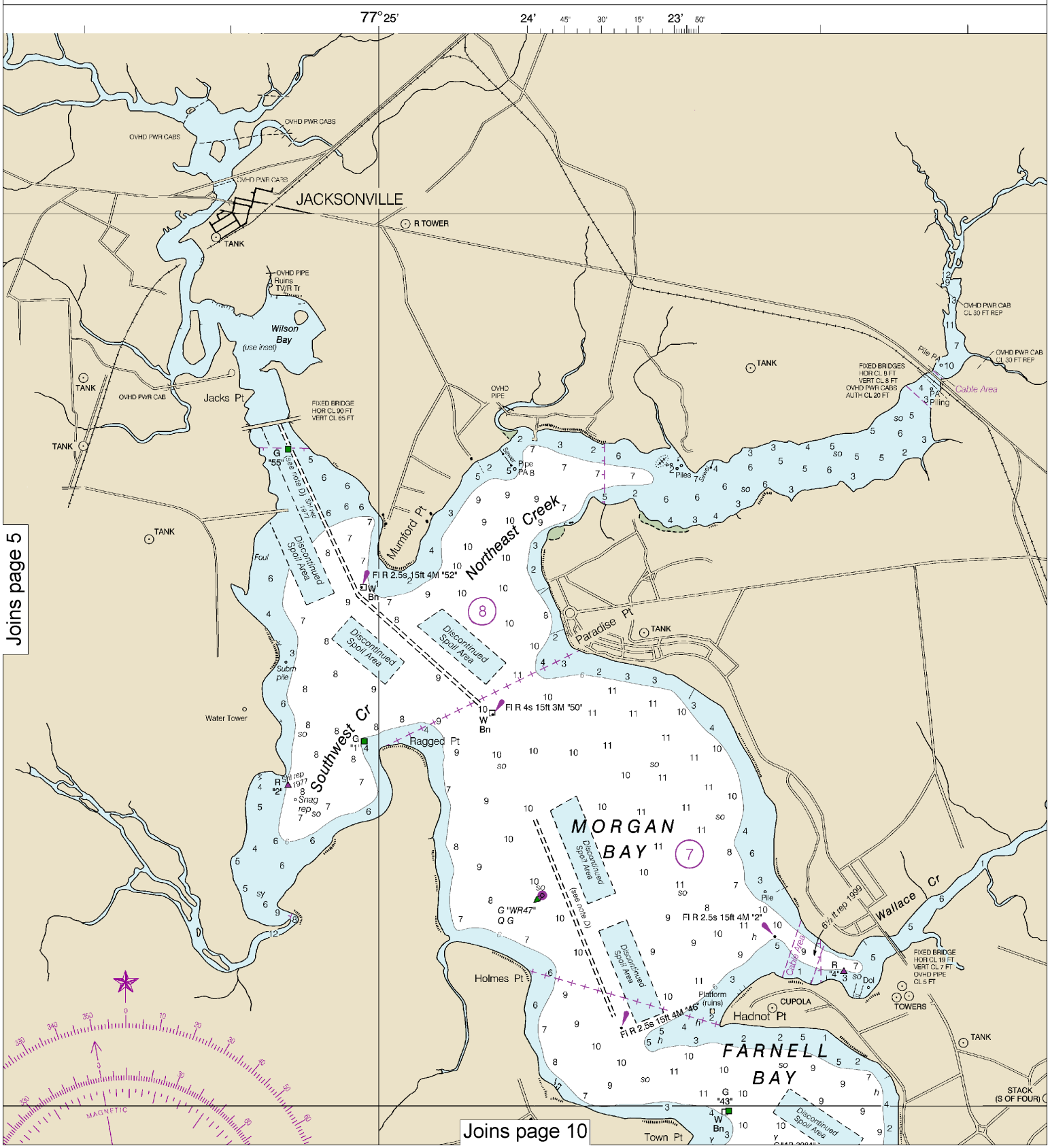
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

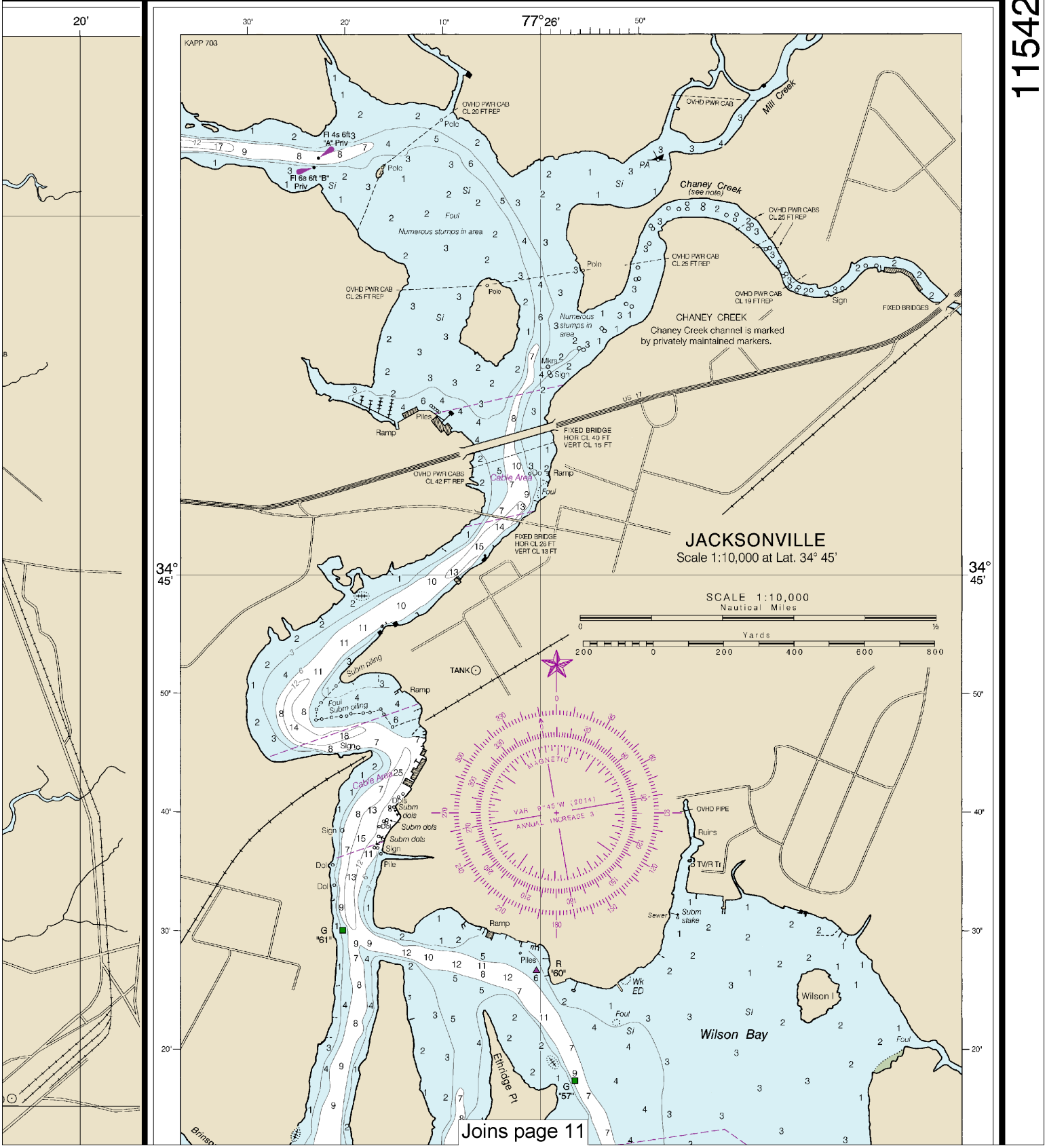
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
0 1 2 3
Yards
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11542



channel.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

Joins page 4

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

40'

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Cc coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

RESTRICTED AREAS

334.440 (see note A)

1. TRAPS BAY Sector
2. COURTHOUSE BAY Sector
3. STONE BAY Sector
4. STONE CREEK Sector - May be closed without advance notice
5. GREY POINT Sector
6. FARNELL BAY Sector
7. MORGAN BAY Sector
8. JACKSONVILLE Sector

34° 35'

45'

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National

Joins page 12

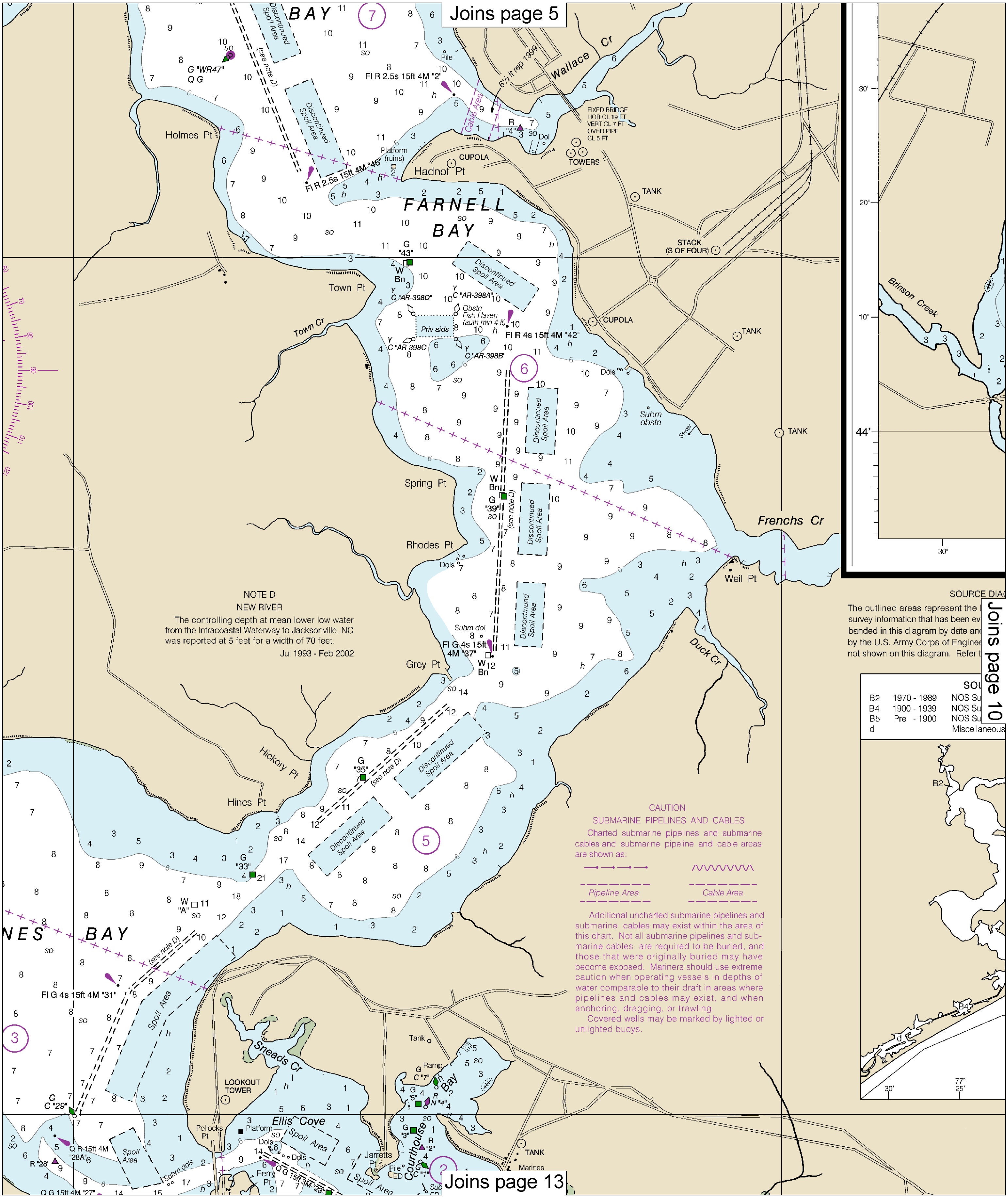
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

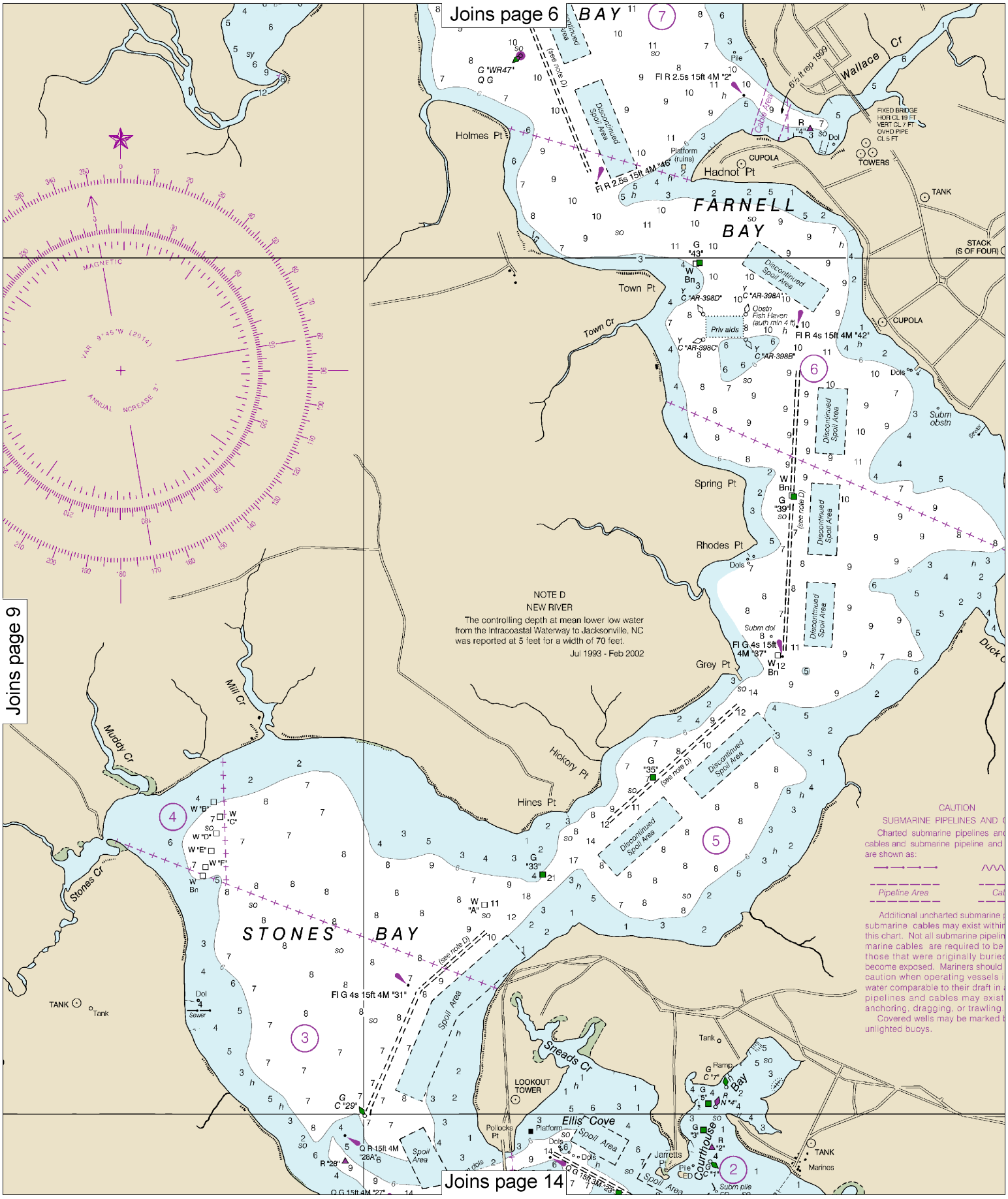
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
FARNELL BAY
BAY
Holmes Pt
Hadnot Pt
Wallace Cr
Town Pt
Town Cr
Spring Pt
Rhodes Pt
Grey Pt
Hickory Pt
Hines Pt
Frenchs Cr
Weil Pt
Duck Cr
Sneads Cr
Ellis Cove
Courthouse Bay
Pollocks Pt
Jarretts Pt
Ferry Pt
Brinson Creek
Discontinued Spoil Area
Spoil Area
(see note D)
Cable Area
Platform (ruins)
CUPOLA
TOWERS
TANK
STACK (S OF FOUR)
LOOKOUT TOWER
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 19 FT VERT CL 7 FT
OVHD PIPE CL 5 FT
6½ ft rep 1999
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 4 ft)
Priv aids
Subm obstn
Subm dol
Fl R 2.5s 15ft 4M "2"
Fl R 2.5s 15ft 4M "46"
Fl R 4s 15ft 4M "42"
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "37"
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "31"
Q R 15ft 4M "28A"
Q G 15ft 4M "27"
G "WR47" Q G
G "43"
G "39"
G "35"
G "33"
C "AR-398D"
C "AR-398A"
C "AR-398C"
C "AR-398B"
NOTE D
NEW RIVER
The controlling depth at mean lower low water from the Intracoastal Waterway to Jacksonville, NC was reported at 5 feet for a width of 70 feet.
Jul 1993 - Feb 2002
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
SOURCE DIAG
The outlined areas represent the survey information that has been ev banded in this diagram by date and by the U.S. Army Corps of Enginee not shown on this diagram. Refer t
B2 1970 - 1989 NOS Su
B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Su
B5 Pre - 1900 NOS Su
d Miscellaneous
Joins page 10
Joins page 13



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

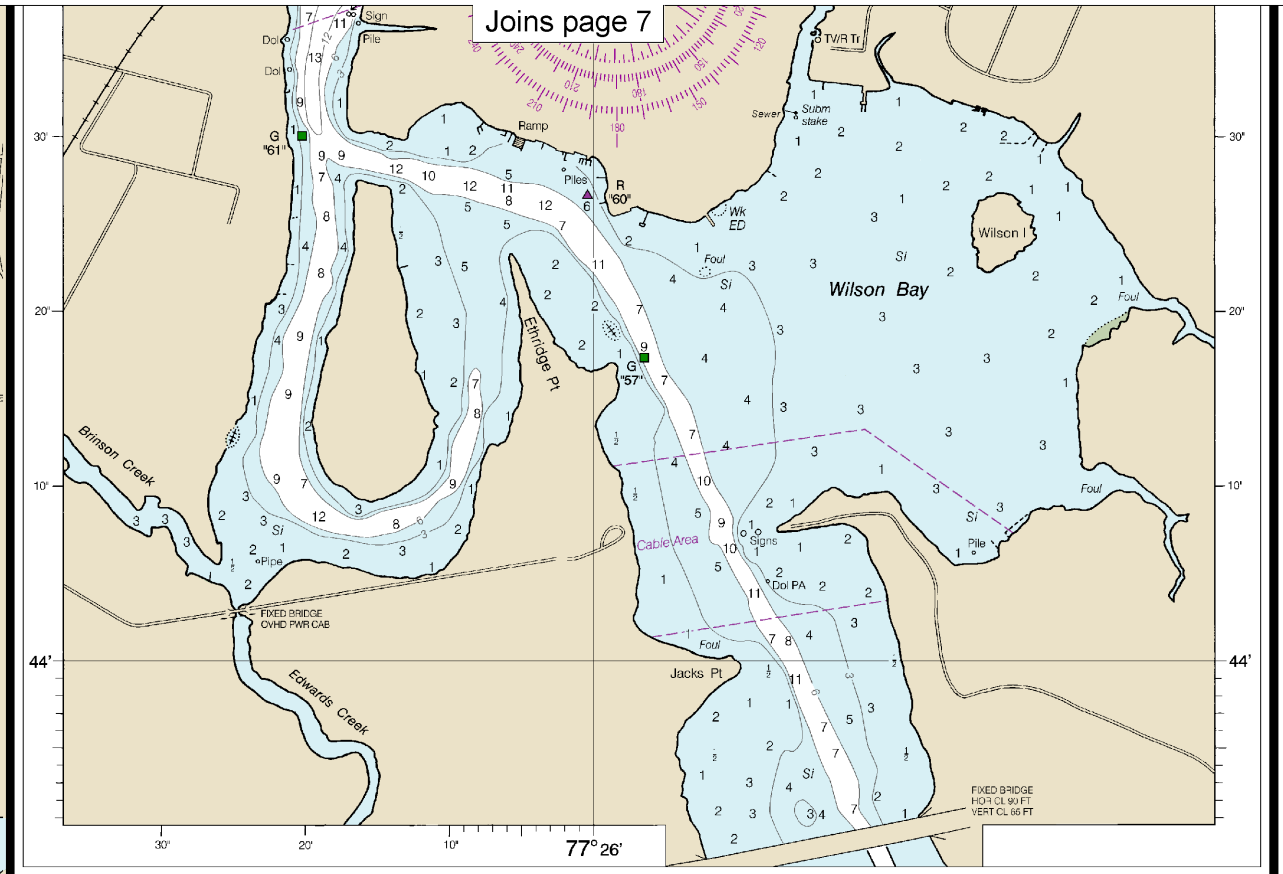
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

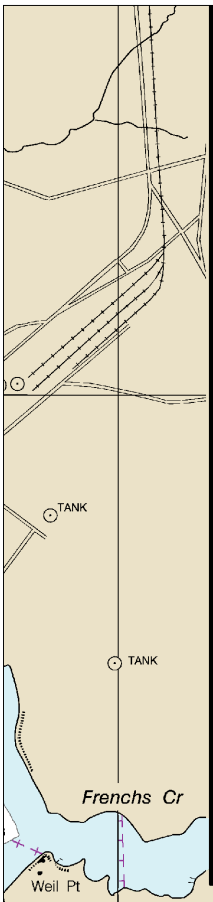
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 7

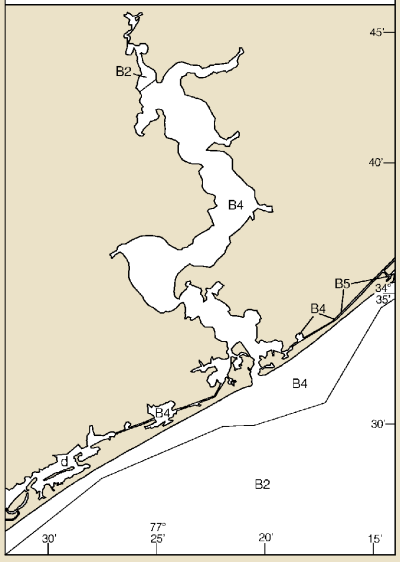




SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE			
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
d		Miscellaneous Surveys	



NOTE B

DANGER

Unexploded projectiles exist in the waterways east of the Intracoastal Waterway and north of Onslow Beach Bridge.

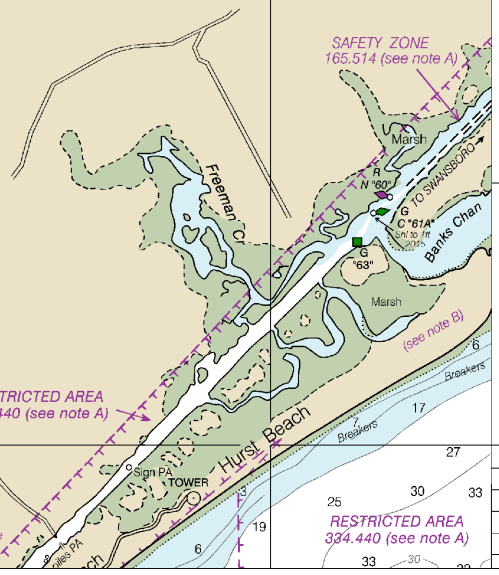
NOTE C

CAUTION

NEW RIVER INLET

The entrance and delta channels are subject to changes.

The buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.



JOINS CHART 11541

Joins page 15

4 STONE CREEK Sector - May be closed without advance notic

5 GREY POINT Sector

6 FARNELL BAY Sector

7 MORGAN BAY Sector

8 JACKSONVILLE Sector

Joins page 8

34°

35'

45'

30"

15"

34'

50"

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth is 12 feet from Norfolk, VA, to Cape Fear River, NC.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
New River Inlet	(34°32'N/77°20'W)	3.4	3.1	0.1

NOTE: The periodic tide in New River above Hatch Point has a mean range of less than one-half foot.

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jul 2014)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

30'

Joins page 16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

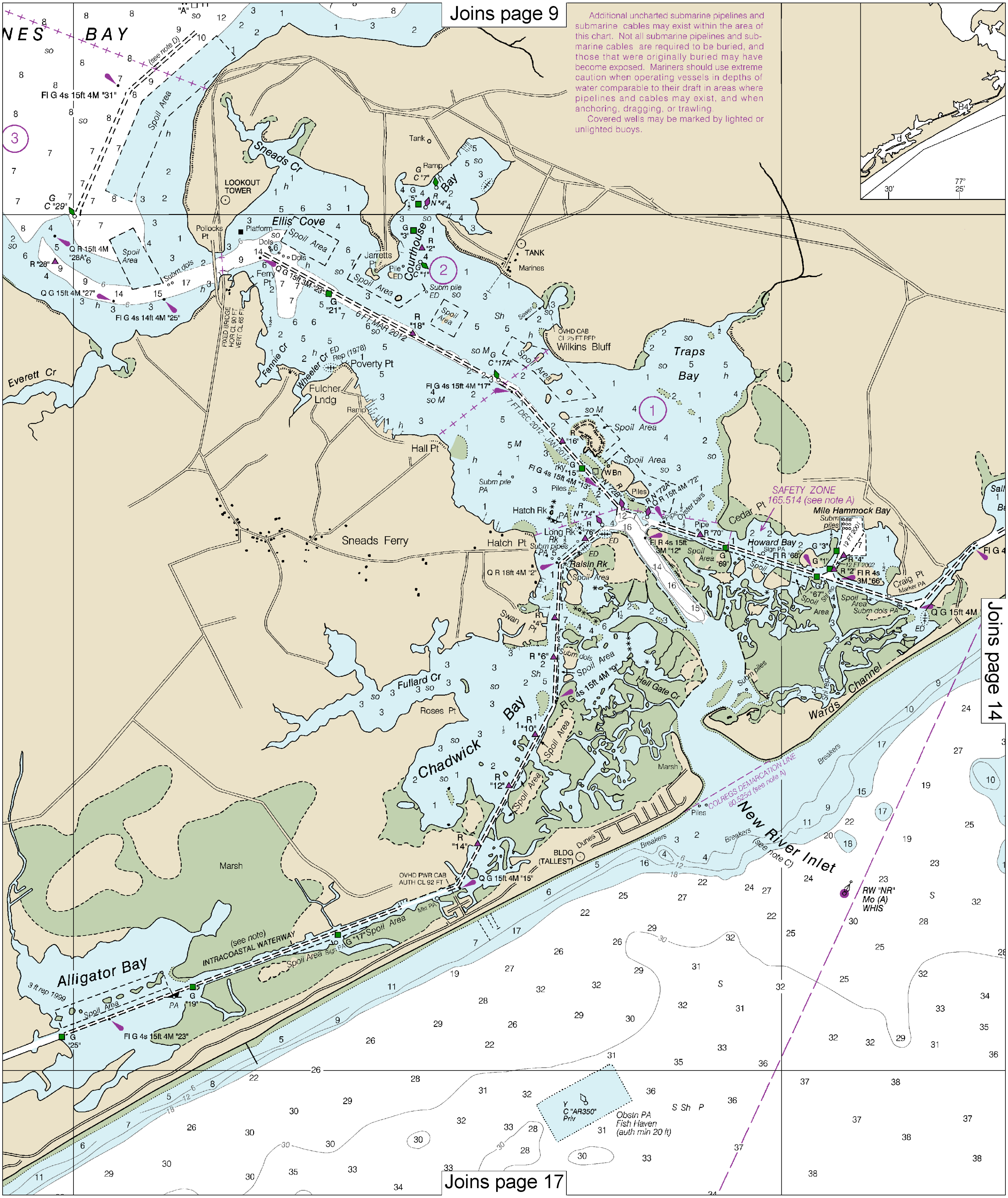
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

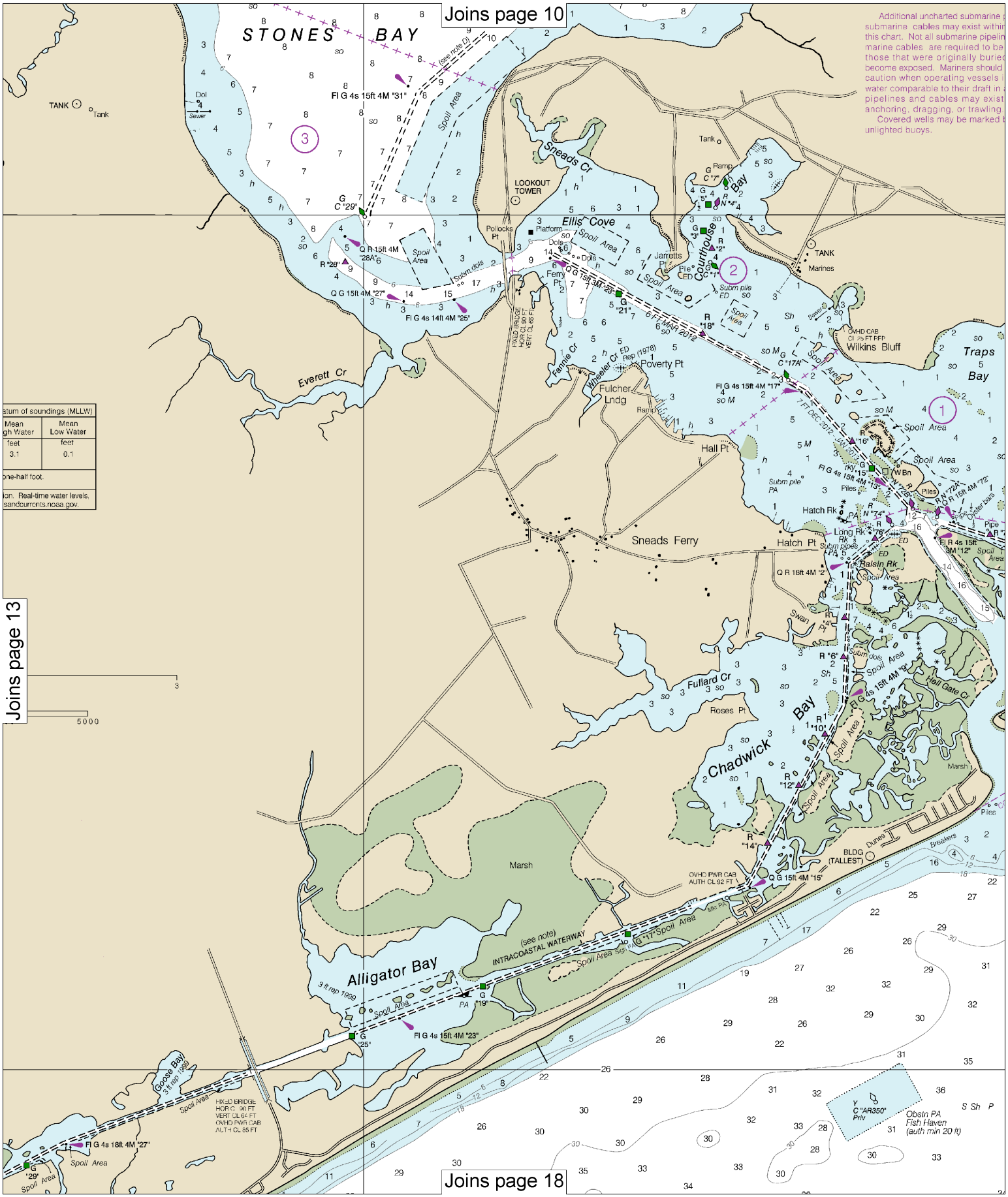
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
NES BAY
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "31"
Spoil Area
Sneads Cr
LOOKOUT TOWER
Courthouse Bay
Ellis Cove
Pollocks Pt
Platform
Q R 15ft 4M "28A"
Q G 15ft 4M "27"
Fl G 4s 14ft 4M "25"
Ferry Pt
Jarretts Pt
TANK
Marines
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 90 FT VERT CL 65 FT
Q G 15ft 3M "23"
6 FT MAR 2012
Everett Cr
Fannie Cr
Wheeler Cr
Poverty Pt
Fulcher Lndg
OVHD CAB CL 25 FT RFP
Wilkins Bluff
Traps Bay
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "17"
7 FT DEC 2012 - JAN 2013
Hall Pt
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "13"
Hatch Rk
Long Rk
Hatch Pt
Sneads Ferry
Q R 18ft 4M "2"
Raisin Rk
Fl R 4s 15ft 3M "12"
Q R 15ft 4M "72"
SAFETY ZONE 165.514 (see note A)
Mile Hammock Bay
Cedar Pt
Howard Bay
Fl R 4s 3M "66"
Craig Pt
Q G 15ft 4M
Swan Pt
Fullard Cr
Roses Pt
Hell Gate Cr
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "9"
Chadwick Bay
Wards Channel
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.525d (see note A)
New River Inlet
(see note C)
RW "NR" Mo (A) WHIS
BLDG (TALLEST)
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 92 FT
Q G 15ft 4M "15"
Marsh
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(see note)
Alligator Bay
3 ft rep 1999
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "23"
Y C "AR350" Priv
Obstn PA Fish Haven (auth min 20 ft)
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



14

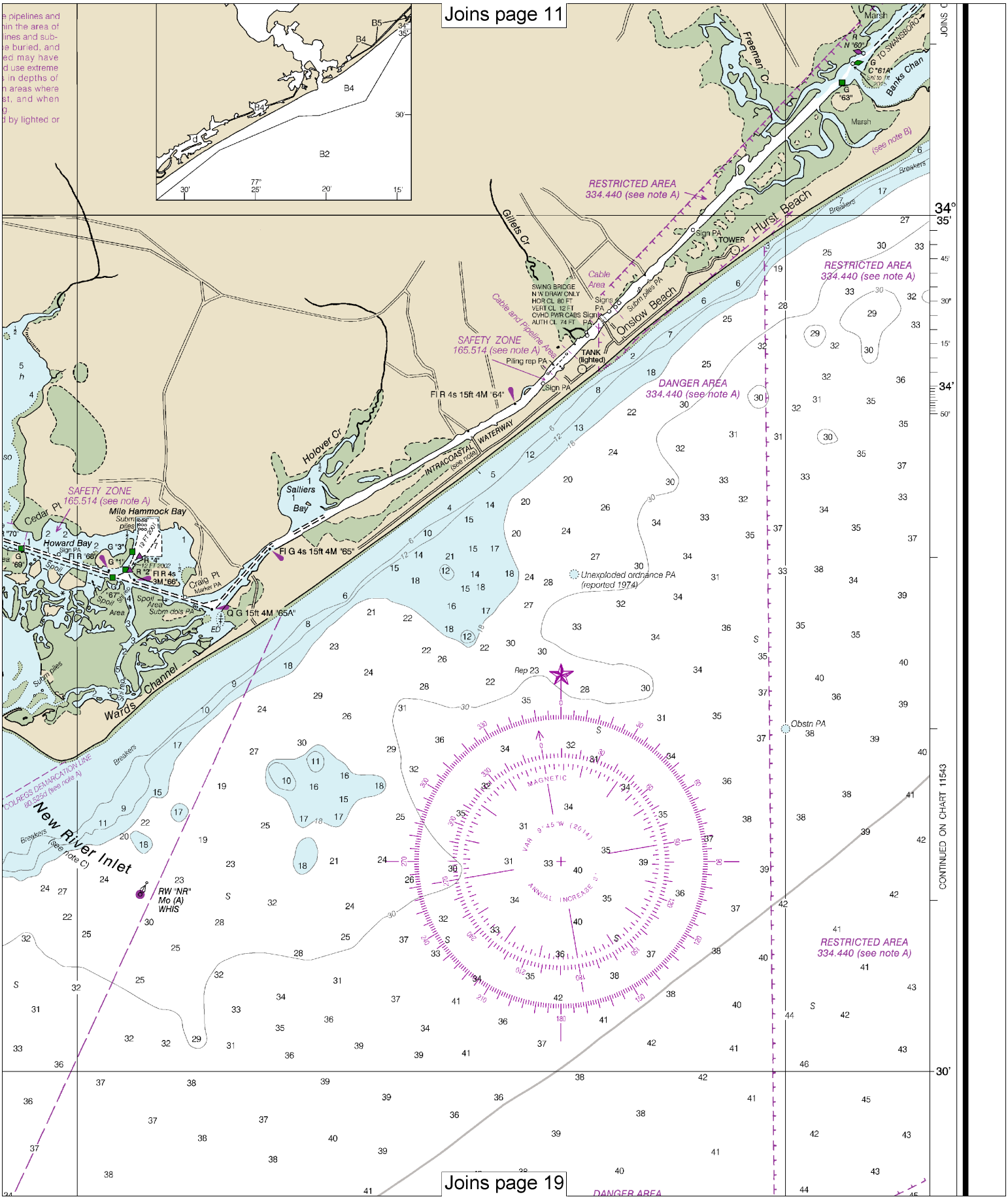
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

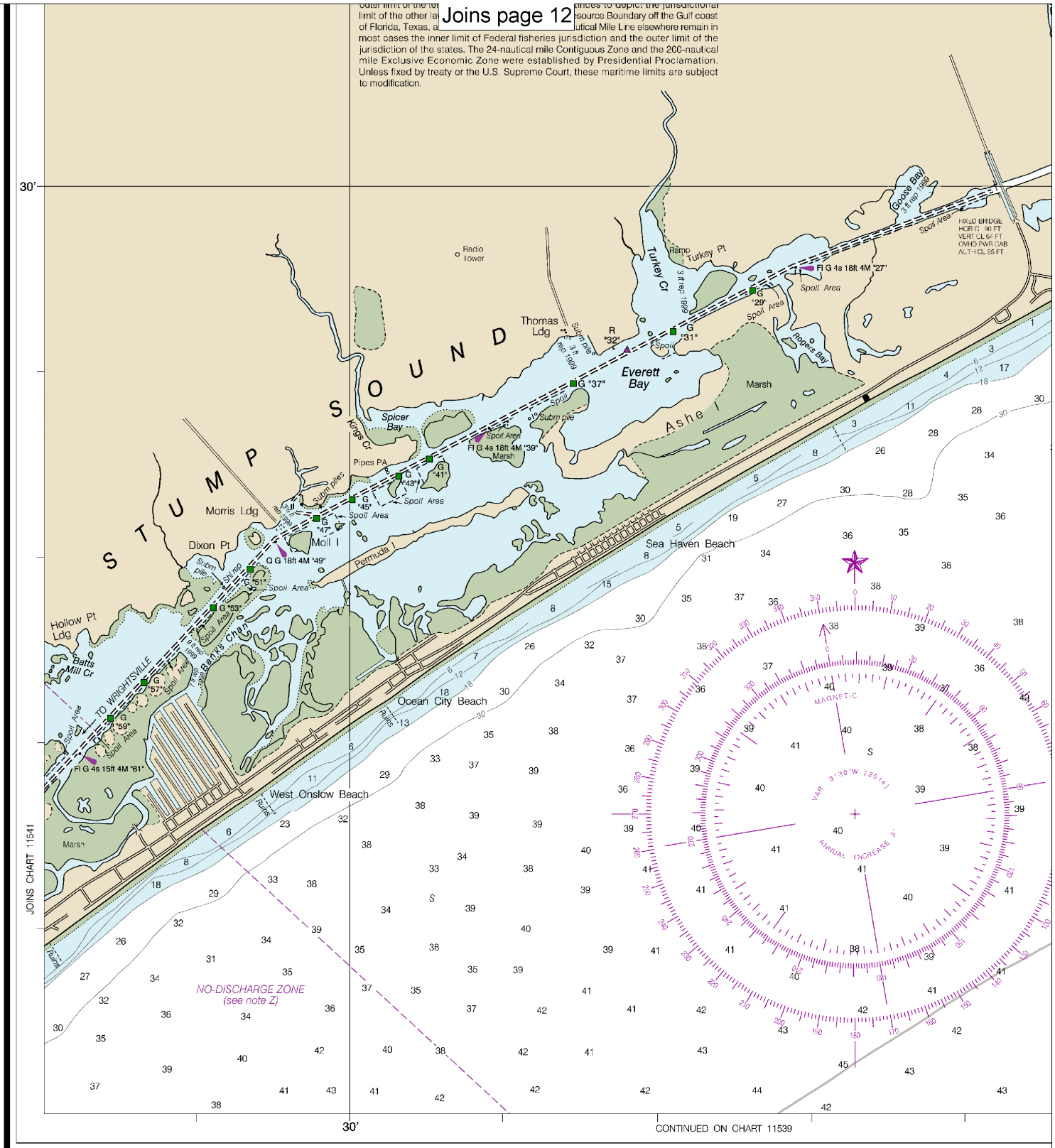
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 11
Joins page 19
CONTINUED ON CHART 11543
JOINS C
RESTRICTED AREA
334.440 (see note A)
SAFETY ZONE
165.514 (see note A)
DANGER AREA
334.440 (see note A)
Onslow Beach
Hurst Beach
Freeman Cr
Banks Chan
Marsh
Gillets Cr
Holover Cr
Salliers Bay
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(see note)
Cable Area
Cable and Pipeline Area
SWING BRIDGE
N-W DRAW ONLY
HOR CL 80 FT
VERT CL 12 FT
CVHD PWR CABS
AUTH CL 74 FT
TOWER
TANK
(lighted)
Piling rep PA
Sign PA
Subm piles PA
Fl R 4s 15ft 4M "64"
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "65"
Q G 15ft 4M "65A"
Fl R 4s
3M "66"
Craig Pt
Marker PA
Howard Bay
Mile Hammock Bay
Cedar Pt
Spoil Area
Subm piles
Wards Channel
New River Inlet
RW "NR"
Mo (A)
WHIS
Rep 23
Unexploded ordnance PA
(reported 1974)
Obstn PA
Breakers
(see note B)
(see note C)
MAGNETIC
VAR 9° 45'W (2014)
ANNUAL INCREASE 2'
34°
35'
34'
30'



19th Ed., Aug. 2014

11542

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN

Last Correction: 7/12/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 2816 (7/12/2016), NM: 2916 (7/16/2016)

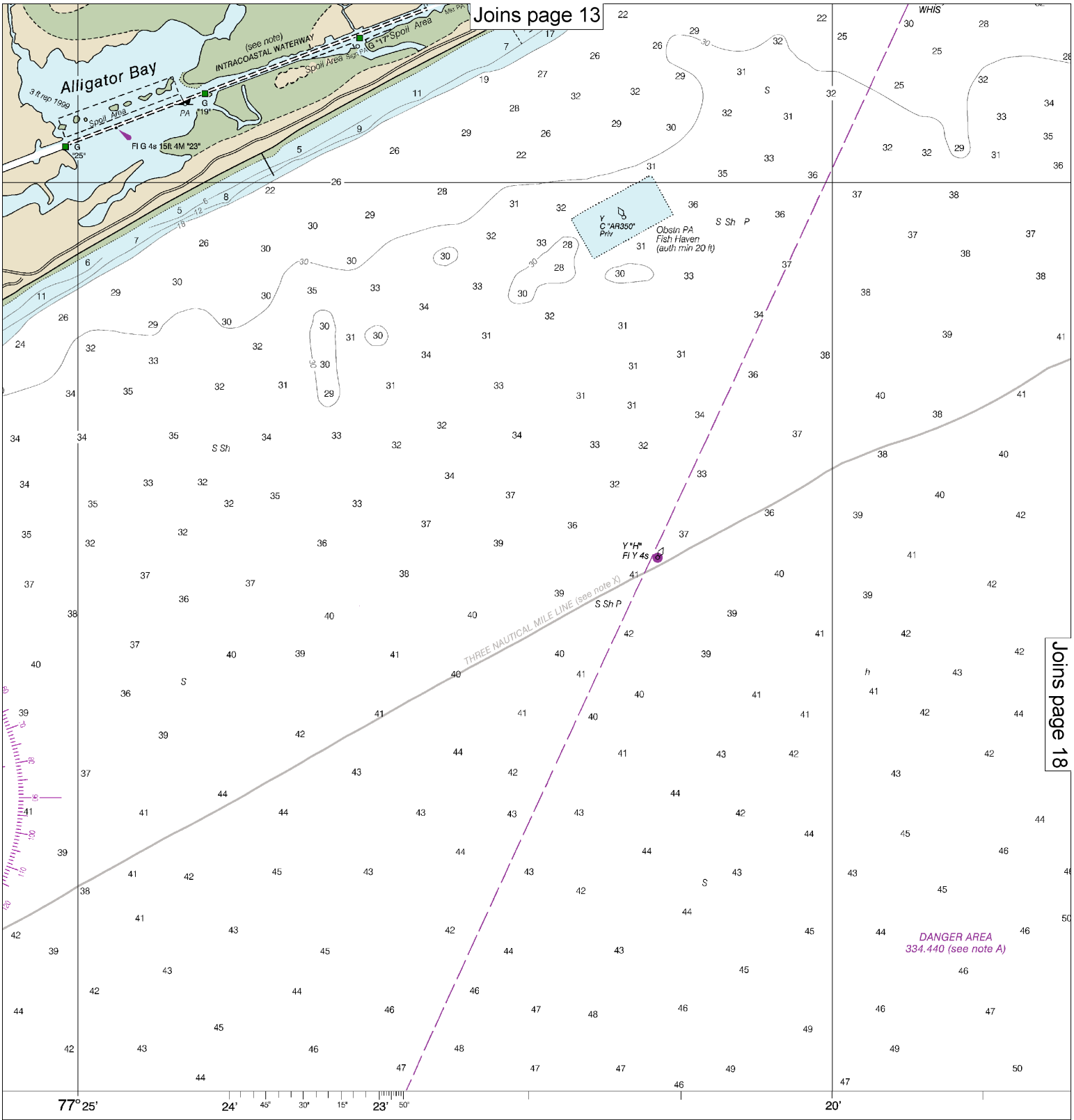
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



N FEET

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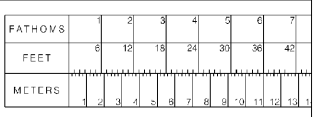
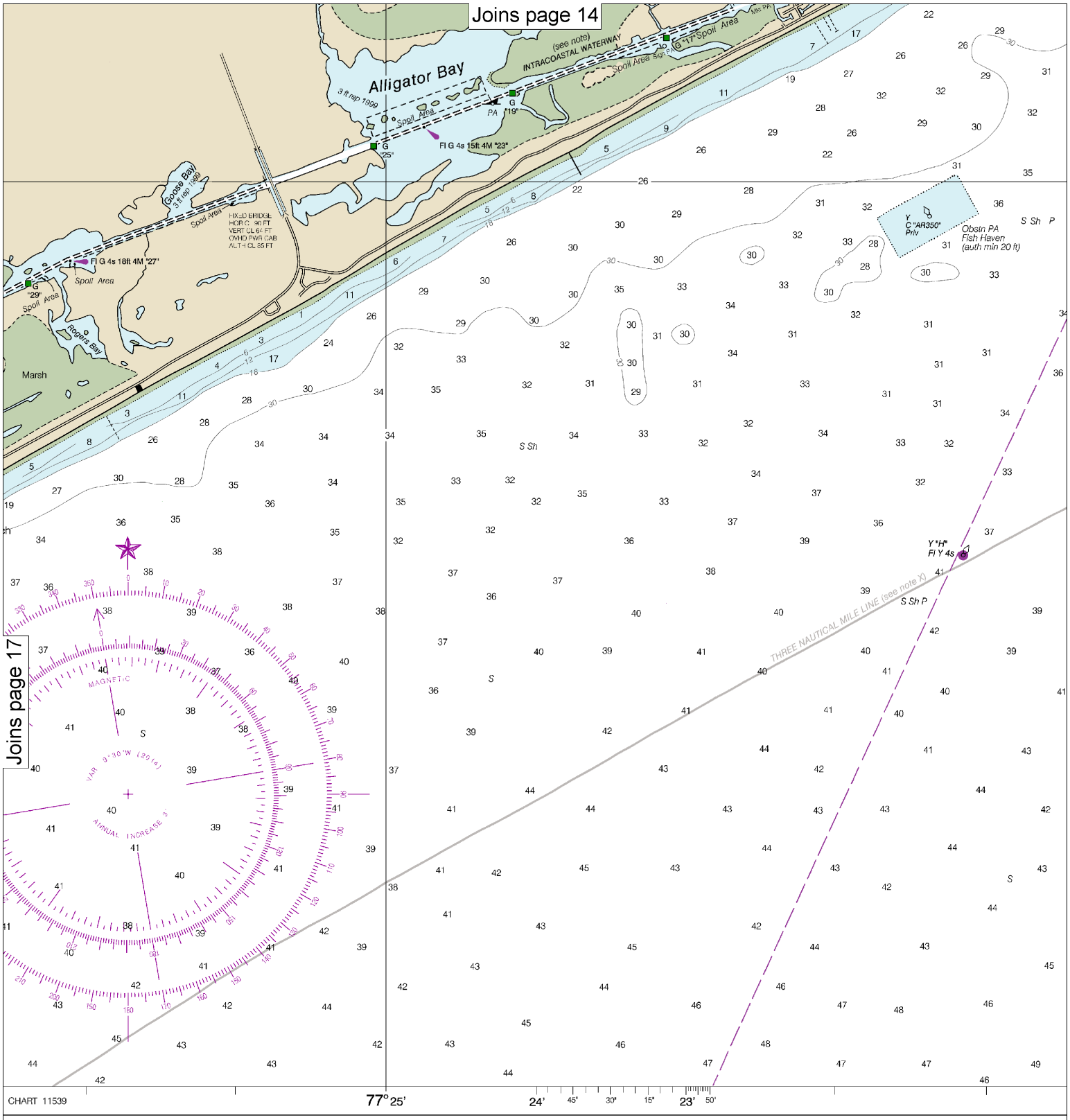
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY





SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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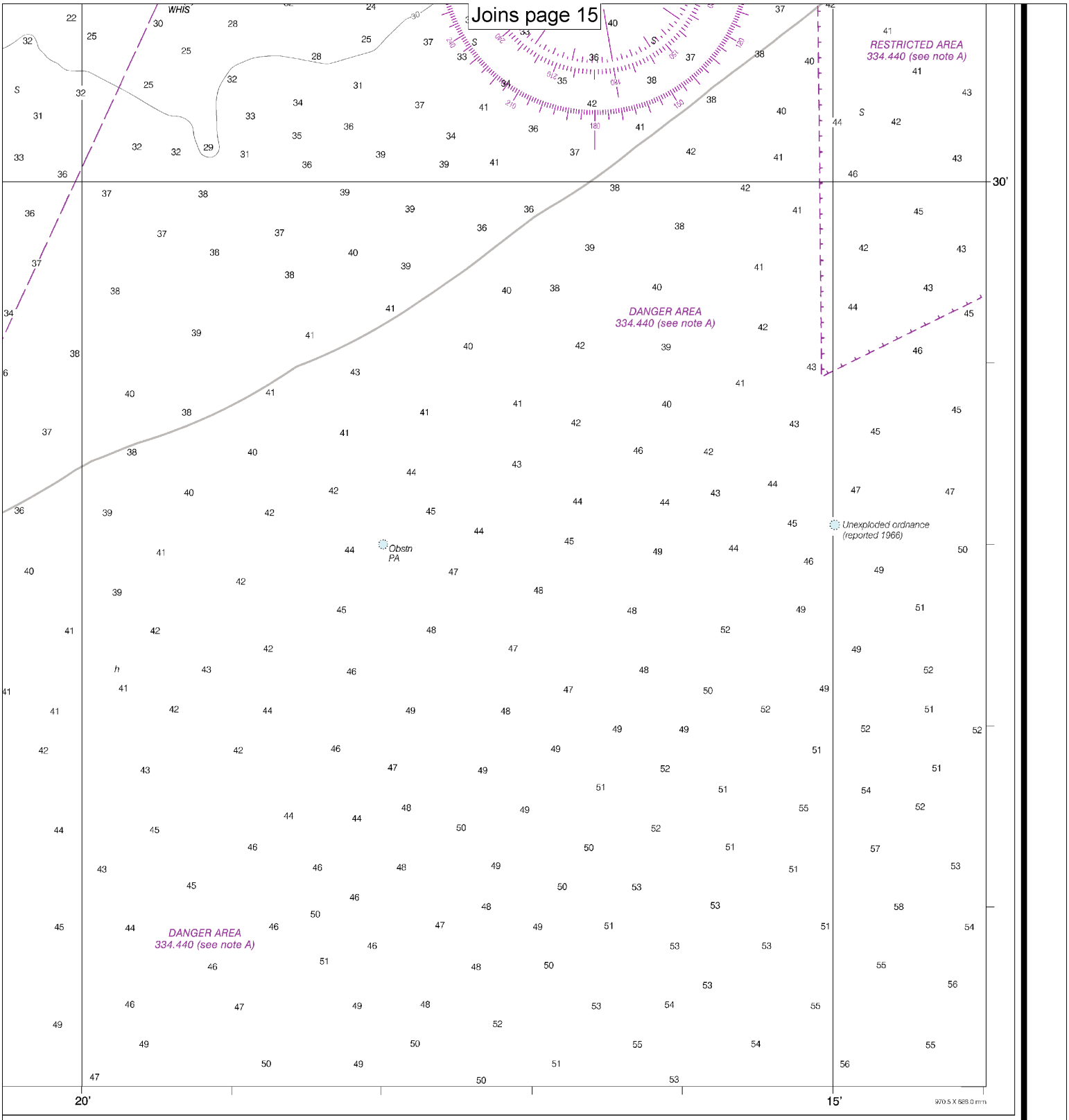
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

New River

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11542

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

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National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
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